FACTS ABOUT THE CSTRICH

Because of Resemblance to Camel, Said to Be Connecting Link Between Beasts and Birds.

The ostrich, because of its resemblance to the camel, has been said to be the connecting link between beasts and birds, says a writer on the denisens of the bird kingdom. There is a horny excrescence on the breast of both the dromedary and the ostrich, on which they lean while resting; they have similarly formed feet; the same muscular neck; their food is much the same, and both can go an incredibly long time without water.

Moreover an ostrich never flies, nor is it possible for it to lift itself from the ground in the slightest degree by the use of its wings; but like the camel it is very swift-footed. In mens of the fauna and flora of the its native country the shells of the Dark Continent and commissioned the eggs afford almost the only household utensils used. An egg will weigh from three to four pounds and is equal to two dozen hen's eggs. It requires 35 minutes to boil one, and himself and his son Kermit, presumalonger if required hard. A fresh egg bly earning much of them by his arti-

The keeper of an ostrich farm says the birds are the only thing he ever be seventy-five years old, and some think they will reach a hundred. They ways strike forward and never back- Kermit had trained himself to be the elsewhere in British East Africa, and

ward. The choice "ostrich feathers" are found only in the wings; the undressed feathers vary in price, having been as low as \$25 per pound and as high as \$200, and there are from 70 to 90 feathers in a pound. A single bird rarely furnishes more than a dozen fine feathers, and the birds themselves, if fine ones, are valued at \$1,000 per pair.

Naval Gun Power.

There is a tendency to judge the power of a ship by the amount of metal which can be thrown if all the guns were fired simultaneously and without regard to whether they could be brought to bear upon an enemy or could be fired as fast in war as they can be fired in theory-on paper. This method of judging a ship of war is somewhat analogous to the cannibal's idea of effective music. To an untutored savage the most effective piano would be one in which the loud pedal was always on, and the player in order to produce the greatest volume of sound struck all the notes at once. To the practised ear the result would not be music. In the same way to the expert gunnery officer the idea of mounting as many guns as possible in a ship-it may be crowding them together so closely as to become a danger to the crew rather than the enemy-and firing them all at once is not effective gunnery. Naval shooting is no longer a matter of discharging a number of shells haphazard in the hope that a proportion of them will hit the enemy. It has become a very exact science.-Cassier's Magazine.

The Lost Plug Hat.

'The old proverb, 'Findin's is keepin's,' usually holds good in the case of a silk hat," said the man. "Persons who lose silk hats are always reluctant to claim them. I have found excellent silk hats, and I know other people who have found hats just as good, but nobody ever tried to get them back They were well worth advertising for, too. Who can explain this disregard for stray silk hats? Is it due to modesty? Were they lost under conditions so incriminating that the loser would rather buy another hat than reveal his whereabouts and the circumstances that caused him to lose his hat? That hypothesis hardly seems tenable, because most silk hats are picked up in very reputable places. Still the fact remains that any person finding a silk hat is pretty sure to be allowed to rejoice in its possession unmolested by the owner."-New York Sun.

Inference Easily Drawn. A man who sells vacuum cleaners

with a pianola attachment relates the following bit of a yarn every time he gets a chance:

"I guess that that near-sighted fellow that calls on sister is getting worse," said a small boy, aged twelve, possibly called Jimmie,

"That is enough from you," said the indignant sister.

"What makes you think he is getting worse?" inquired the father of the son, possibly called Jimmie.

"Because I heard sister ask him last night if he thought she was the blarney stone," replied the boy, posaibly called Jimmie.

Law Would Have Berred Author. Dean Stanley's handwriting was atrodous. The late Lord Lyttleton handed in an amendment to the tory reform bill of Lord Derby. The clerk at the table could not read it, nor could any one else. At last, Lord Littieton-a rare scholar and an accomplished man of letters—was asked to read it himself. He explained that, shough he could not pretend to read the text, its purpose was to enact that no man should be admitted to the pall sless he could sign his own name in this handwriting.

Lions and Other Animals Shot in Large Numbers.

YEAR ON DARK CONTINENT

Naturalists Collected Hundreds Specimens for the Smithsonian Institution-Kermit Photographer of the Party.

sonian African expedition, lasted nearly eleven months and was most successful in every way. The colonel's onel Roosevelt was the recipient of desire to hunt big game was not all many honors and made several that was back of the trip, for the Smithsonian Institution wanted speci- praised the administration of the ex-president to obtain them. For this March the Roosevelts sailed for Italy. reason, a part of the expenses were borne by the institution, but Mr. Roosevelt paid all the expenses of summarized the material results of cles in a magazine for which he re-

ceived a record-breaking price. Not wasting much time after leavtried that he has not succeeded in ing the White House, Colonel Roosetaming. They are known to live to velt sailed from New York on the steamship Hamburg, headed for Naples. With him were Kermit and are about eight feet in height. Their three naturalists, Major Mearns, Ed. 4,000 birds. hearing and sight are very acute, and mund Heller and J. Alden Loring, and these seem to be about all the sense stowed in the hold was most of their they are blessed with. Their legs are elaborate outfit for killing or photovery powerful, and are the only weap- graphing the animals of East Africa on of defense; when they attack an and for preserving the specimens desenemy they do so by kicking, but al- tined for the Smithsonian Institution. near Mombasa, and fresh water fishes

game came fast and cheetahs, giraffes, rhinoceroses and more lions were added to the list, in all 14 varieties of animals being secured. Meanwhile Kermit was busy with his cameras and the naturalists prepared the spe-

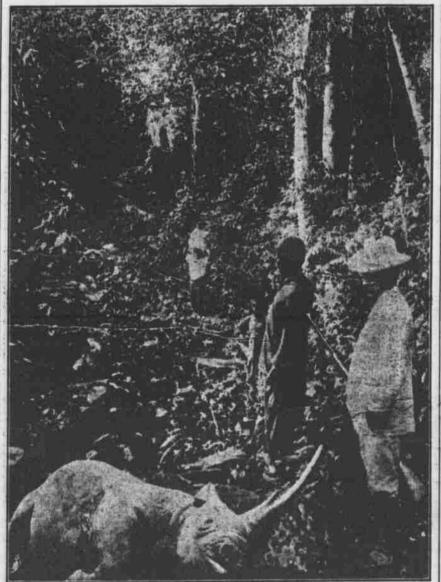
George McMillan, an American, was the next host of the hunters, and several weeks were spent on his fine Ju Ja ranch and in the surrounding country. There the game was very plentiful and many fine specimens were bagged. Members of the party made several extensive trips of exploration, notably on and around Mount Kenia.

The expedition left East Africa December 19, crossed Uganda and went down the White Nile, getting back to comparative civilization at Gondokoro. There they went aboard a steamer put at their disposal by the sirdar, Theodore Roosevelt's hunting trip in and journeyed to Khartum, where Africa, officially known as the Smith- Mrs. Roosevelt met her husband, and accompanied him in a leisurely trip to Cairo. During his stay in Egypt Colspeeches. One of them, in which he British, gave considerable offense to the native Nationalists. At the end of In a preliminary report to the Smithsonian Institution Mr. Roosevelt

> the expedition as follows: "On the trip Mr. Heller has prepared 1.020 specimens of mammals, the majority of large size; Mr. Loring has prepared 3,163, and Doctor Mearns 714-a total of 4,897 mammals. Of birds, Doctor Mearns has prepared nearly 3,100, Mr. Loring 899, and Mr. Heller about fifty-a total of about

"Of reptiles and batrachians, Messrs. Mearns, Loring and Heller collected about 2,000.

"Of fishes, about 500 were collected. Doctor Mearns collected marine fishes



From stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, H. Y. IN THE AFRICAN JUNGLE

chief photographer of the expedition, the and Cuninghame collected fishes but he also turned out to be consider- in the White Nile. able of a hunter.

separate himself from the world, for practically all the way across the Atlantic wireless communication with the Hamburg was maintained. Moreover, at the Azores, and again at Gibraltar, he found the officials and people insisted on doing him honor, and when he reached Naples on April 5 the entire populace turned out to greet him with flowers and cheers.

Boarding the German steamship Admiral for Mombasa, Mr. Roosevelt found in his cabin a quantity of flowers and a letter from Emperor William wishing him "good hunting." At Messina a stop was made to view the earthquake ruins, and there, at King Victor Emmanuel's request, Mr. Roosevelt and Kermit visited the Italian monarch on board the battleship Rex Umberto. The party arrived at Mombasa April 21 and was received by Acting Governor Jackson, who had been instructed by the British government to do all in his power to further the plans of the expedition. Unusual privileges were granted the hunters, and Mr. Roosevelt and Kermit were

licensed to kill lions. At Mombasa the party was joined by R. J. Cuninghame, a veteran Afri-tion of potash and wet the stain well can hunter and explorer, and Leslie J. Tarleton, and these two managed the expedition in a most able manner. Taking train to Kapitil plains, the then be washed off with soap and party became the guests of Sir Alfred Pease on his ranch. An immense caravan of 260 persons was organized and on April 25 Colonel Roosevelt shortly disappear. Paint which has had his first African hunt. On this been left on for some time will yield occasion he bagged two wildebeests and a Thompson's gazelle. April 30 was a notable day in the camp on the Athl, for on that day the first lions fell victims to the marksmanship of And, dear child, have you no home? the Roosevelts. Theodore shot two Showgirl-Yes, indeed. My father and Kermit one, and there was great and mother have both married again rejoicing among the natives who made and I am welcome at either place.up the oursyan. After that the big Life.

"This makes, in al, of vertebrates:

"The invertebrates were collected chiefly by Doctor Mearns, with some assistance from Messrs. Cuninghame and Kermit Roosevelt.

"A few marine shells were collected near Mombasa, and land and freshwater shells throughout the regions visited, as well as crabs, beetles, millipeds, and other invertebrates.

"Several thousand plants were collected throughout the regions visited by Doctor Mearns, who employed and trained for the work a M'nyumnezi named Makangarri, who soon learned how to make very good specimens, and turned out an excellent man in every way.

"Anthropological materials were gathered by Doctor Mearns, with some assistance from others; a collection was contributed by Major Ross, an American in the government service at Nairobi." E. WEBSTER.

To Remove a Paint Stain.

To remove the unsightly stain of paint spilled on the doorstep, try the following plan: Make a strong soluwith this, keeping it wet until the paint becomes soft. In a short time it will readily rub loose and it may water. If any color has penetrated the fibers of the wood keep the spot well wet with the solution, and it will to this treatment.

Well Supplied.

Benevolent Lady (to showgiri)-



FARM NOTES.

Don't worry about overstocking the market with good cows.

Frames of sealed honey can be given on any warm day to colonies that seem likely to fall short.

There is very little difference between venison, bacon and beefsteak. All are "dear" meat this season. Bees can fly for two miles from

the hive and are then able to return after gathering their supply of honey. Every gardener should now "make hay while the sun shines." It is very essential that we cultivate our plants while they are young.

If you expect the hired man's confidence you must put confidence in him. You will find that it pays to talk matters over with him.

Mustard should be taken up and destroyed after it has become too tough for use. Its pungent odor attracts insects which often attack other plants. If an embargo of the same force

were laid on the ports that are laid on farm traffic by bad roads, the noise that would follow could be heard around the world.

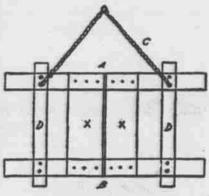
Plant beans, radishes, cucumbers and tomatoes for further use. If the seasons continue favorable they will furnish you fresh vegetables when you need them most.

No community can have a more valuable citizen than he who understands the theory of road building and who is at the same time a practical road builder and an enthusiast on the sab-

PRACTICAL PLANK SOIL DRAG

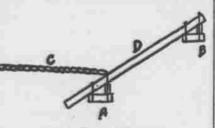
Cannot Take Place of Harrow, Roller or Disk Harrow, But Can Do Some Things Far Better.

The writer has used several kinds of drags on plowed fields, and has seen a large number in use, ranging from a sled upside down to a lever harrow with the teeth set back. Of all the



Top View of Drag.

devices used for dragging the soil, the drag shown in diagram here is probably most effective, says a correspondent in Rural New Yorker. The plank drag made by lapping some two by eight-inch plank works all right in very dry soil, but is all wrong for soils properly moist for best results in working. The drag shown above will work anywhere and at almost any time. Such a drag is easy to make



End View of Drag.

and not at all expensive. In the diagrams a and b are 2x6 or 8-inch plank seven feet long for two horses, or 11 feet for three, a and d are 2x4 pieces bolted to the plank, c is a draft chain, and may be fastened where shown or farther back, while xx are two short boards nailed in place for the driver to stand on. The latter pieces, xx, should not be too wide, as they might cause tue soil to collect and pack under neath.. The plank a and b should be set at angle of 30 degrees to d-d; and the joints should be secured with twe bolts each. This drag is simple and strong, will stand a lot of rough usage in the field, and its use will give satisfaction to the user, and particularly where it is desired to level up inequalities of the surface. This drag cannot take the place of a harrow, roller or disk harrow, but it can do a few things more easily and quickly and in some cases far better.

Keeping Out Files.

Gunny sacks nailed over the windows of the stables will greatly reduce the number of flies that will pester the animals. These should not be nailed down tight at the bottom or air will be excluded and the stable will become warm and unhealthful. If the sacks are partly loose at the bottom they will shade the stable satisfactorily, and yet at the same time will admit air.

Best Soil for Potatoes. A sandy loam soll usually produces potatoes of a better quality than the heavier soil. It remains more mellow giving the potatoes a chance to become more shapely and making them easier to dig. Reavier soil sometimes yields larger results because of its greater fertility, but the tubers are here subject to brown rot in such soll than in sandy loam.

BUILD COUNTRY ROADS GOOD

Highway Commissioners Charged With Responsibility Do Not Inform Themselves on Subject.

(By HOWARD H. GROSS.) One of the chief drawbacks to the good roads movement is the slipshod methods of road building. Highway commissioners, who are charged with the responsibility of road building and maintenance, do not as a rule take the trouble to inform themseives upon the subject, and the result is what one should expect-poor construction and expensive repairs, and good roads given in some degree a "black eye."

It is a costly fallacy to assume that anyone can fix the road. The writer heard a commissioner say:

"I hauled ten wagons of gravel and dumped them into that big mud hole by Jackson's pasture."

No attempt was made to drain the road, and yet this was what was most needed in that particular case.

The most important rule in road building is to drain the road. Get the water off the surface and away from the road as quickly as possible. A road that is well drained is half built.

The amount and kind of material used is as important as the method of construction. Ordinarily the main body of a road, the first layer, may be of any hard material-stone, gravel, slag or cinders. The top course of three inches, however, ought to be hard, so as to resist the wear, and for this purpose the best material in the central west is crushed granite, large deposits of which cover nearly onethird of the state of Wisconsin. This is excellent road material and can be furnished from at least half a dozen different points of the state, upon as many different railway lines, and it is feasible and practical to ship this several hundred miles for road building purposes. On a well-drained roadway, four inches of stone, gravel, slag or cinders, covered with three inches of Wisconsin granite, making a hard road seven inches deep, will last longer and wear better, and require less repairs than twice that thickness of any of the softer materials, and the dust will be less. The increased first cost will be more than offset by the less repairs

and the longer life of the road. In Lake Superior districts trap rock is found, which is also an excellent material for a wearing surface.

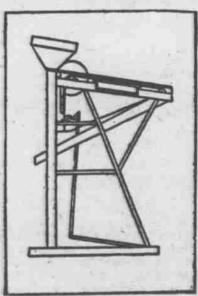
Nearly all states have an experienced and capable highway engineer, and local authorities who desire to improve the roads should always consult him. If his advice is followed, better work will result and money will be saved. These men are employed by the states for this very purpose, and the highway commissioners should make use of them.

At the great International Good Roads congress in Paris the writer heard the question asked of an eminent French engineer: "How soon after the road is completed should repairing it begin?" The answer was: "The next day." This means, of course, that in taking care of the road, "a stitch in time saves nine," and it sometimes saves 19. One of the great troubles with us, where roads are built, is that we spend a large sum of money to build the road and make no provision for taking care of it.

SORTING MACHINE FOR SEEDS

Michigan Man Invents Contrivance That Will Be Found Useful on Farms-How Constructed.

A sorting machine for seeds has been invented by a Michigan man, and it will be found useful on large farms or on seed firms' estates. A wooden framework has a conveyor device running longitudinally toward a chute. This conveyor, which is operated by a chain gear worked by a treadle, contains trays with blades projecting above one edge. The trays being shallow, the refuse material is cuffed over



Seed Sorter.

the sides and the beans are carried on to the chute, dumped therein as the trays turn and shot down a receptacle at the bottom.

No Fear of Adulteration.

Notwithstanding the material difference in chemical composition between honey-dew honey and nectar honey, both are natural products, collected and stored by the honey bee, and as such are free from adulteration in the usual sense of the word, and may, therefore, be used without fear of their containing commercial glucose or other added sugare.

The Universal Report. Never before in the history of the United States, perhaps not in the world, has there been such widospre activity for good roads as is the or today.-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

HAD TO PAY THE BILLS.



Mrs. Wise-I think there is a robber in the cellar.

Mr. Wise-Nonsense. The only robber there is the gas meter.

His Excellence.

"I tell you," said one man to another as they emerged from the dimly lighted corridor of a concert hall, "I envy that fellow who was singing."

"Envy him!" echoed the other. Well, if I were going to envy a singer I'd select somebody with a better voice. His was about the poorest I ever heard "

"It's not his voice I envy, man," was the reply. "It's his tremendous courage."-Ladies' Home Journal.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforeastd, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and evergence of Catarrii that cannot be cured by the W. HALL'S CATARRII CURE.

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cease to think of himself. Lewis' Single Binder 5c eigar equa

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Kansas City Directory

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